

formats is accepted, including tetrad codes. A variety of symbol types is available for plotting the distributions, and text can also be displayed on the maps. The scale of mapping and the size of symbols can be fully controlled, thus allowing distribution mapping at site, county, regional, or national scale.

Data entry can be by a simple text editor (one is supplied), a simple database program supplied with DMAP, or alternatively, DMAP can be linked to a database written in a database language such as dBASE or Advanced Revelation.

For further details, write to: Dr Alan Morton, Imperial College, Silwood Park, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 7PY.

Notes on two British *Bagous* spp. (Col.: Curculionidae)

B. diglyptus Boh.: in Shirt (ed.), 1987, British Red Data Books: 2: Insects: 248, the Norfolk Broads is one of three localities given for this extremely rare *Bagous*. I know of two alleged records for this area, but both have been found to refer to other species. *B. diglyptus* was recorded from Sutton Broad in Fowler & Donisthorpe, 1913, *Col. Brit. Isl.* 6: 311, as taken by Chitty and Donisthorpe; however, in 1935, (Blair, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 71: 250), in adding the true *B. frit* (Hbst.) to our list, pointed out that this and not *B. diglyptus* was the species actually taken there. Again, Sharp had in 1917 (*ibid.* 53: 106) mentioned a specimen supposed to be *diglyptus* in the A.J. Chitty collection at Oxford, from Stalham Broad, 8.vi.1906, which he could not reconcile with the descriptions; this I examined in 1963 and made it out to be a large example of *B. longitarsis* Thoms. If there is a genuine Norfolk record of *B. diglyptus*, it would be interesting to have details. It is perhaps not well known that there are two Suffolk records of this species: Ipswich, near the R. Gipping, from dead reeds (Morley, 1897, *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 33: 44) — I believe that he later took a second specimen at the same spot — and Brandon, one from a ditch (P. Harwood, in whose collection I have seen it).

B. longitarsis Thoms. is a species I believe to be rather more widespread than the very few records suggest, and not quite so rare as supposed. Its headquarters here is the Romney Marsh area of S.E. Kent, but it has occurred also in the extreme east of W. Kent. I took one specimen in April 1948 and several in June 1949 at Allhallows-on-Sea, by the side of a little brackish ditch apparently devoid of vegetation but very good for Bagoi. I failed, however, to find it in the Higham Marshes below Gravesend where, when conditions were right, I have had seven species of *Bagous* together in the sweep-net. It should occur in East Anglia, and indeed if my re-determination of the Chitty "*diglyptus*" as *longitarsis* is correct (see above), it has — Stalham Broad, Norfolk. I can further add E. Sussex: Rye (not far west of the Romney district), a series in coll. Donisthorpe standing as "*claudicans* Boh."; and Surrey: Woking (Champion), in coll. Power, standing as *arduus* Sharp.

In passing I may remark that *B. lutosus* (Gyll.) seems to have been accidentally omitted from the Red Data Book. It is one of our generally very rare species with only some three established (?) colonies known.— A.A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

***Urocerus gigas* (Hym.: Siricidae) patrolling bare hilltop**

At 1900 hours on 21.vii.1991, at the top of Knock Hill (NJ 537551) in Banffshire (v.c. 94) I noticed a large wasp-like insect continually patrolling the area about one metre above the ground in warm sunshine and a moderate breeze. I netted it (somewhat nervously) and found it to be a male Horntail *Urocerus gigas*.

The summit of Knock Hill reaches an altitude of 430 metres, and is covered only with stunted heather, mosses and lichens. The nearest conifers are over half a kilometre distant and 140 metres lower. Not being familiar with the habits of the Siricidae I have no idea whether this sighting was unusual; could it have been an instance of hill-topping as practised by various butterflies?— ROY LEVERTON, Whitewells, Ordiquhill, Cornhill, Banffshire AB45 2HS.

***Omosita depressa* (L.) (Col.: Nitidulidae) apparently new to Kent**

I was surprised to sweep an example of this beetle near the rubbish heap at the end of my garden on 29th April 1986. Though common enough towards the north and in Scotland, it is (as stated by Fowler, 1889, *Col. Brit. Isl.*, 3: 238) rare in the south, where I have only twice taken it, singly: Fawley (Hants) and Windsor (Berks). It is known also from Surrey and Sussex, and probably other southern counties. Strangely, however, I find no published record for Kent, of which the present one would rather appear to be the first. Most likely the specimen was attracted to bones, as are its common congeners *O. colon* (L.) and *O. discoidea* (F.), the latter being very frequent in the garden.— A.A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

***Pammene agnotana* (Reb.) (Lep.: Tortricidae) resident in Kent**

On 20th April 1990, a cool cloudy day, I was beating hawthorn at Dartford, Kent, to collect *Pammene rhediella* Clerck. This is a nice way to collect fresh specimens of this species. Another tortricid, which I did not recognise, fell onto the tray. When set, it was tentatively identified as *Pammene agnotana*. However, in the absence of confirmation I decided to have another try for the species as soon as conditions permitted in 1991. On 26th April, another cool cloudy day, I secured another four fresh specimens after about two hours' beating of the hawthorn bushes. It turns